

PRICE TWOPENCE.

TENDERS FOR UNIFORM.

In consequence of an alteration in the pattern of the uniform since the receipt of the last tenders, fresh tenders are invited, which will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, the 25th instant, for the supply of full and undress. Each tender to be signed by the tenderer and two sureties, and addressed to the undersigned.

By command,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

Borough Council Chambers,
West Maitland, 28th August, 1868.

FLOODGATES, WALLIS' CREEK.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 8th October next, from persons willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of FLOODGATES on WALLIS' CREEK, near the Victoria Bridge.

Plan and specifications may be seen at the City Surveyor's Office, Sydney, and further information may be obtained from the Town Engineer, Melbourne.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES FULFORD, Jun.,
Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.—TENDERS are required for Ketting and Guttering: Vine-street

TO BUILDERS—TENDERS received until **MONDAY, 12th October**, for the erection of a cotton mill, **Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe Point.** **F. H. REUS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street.**

TO BUILDERS—TENDERS will be received until **MONDAY, 12th October**, for the erection of a street class shop and house in Hunter-street. Plans and specifications with the architect, **F. H. REUS, 134, Pitt-street.**

TO BUILDERS—TENDERS will be received until **MONDAY, 28th instant**, for erection and completion of two stores at corner of Margaret and Napoleon streets. Particulars with the Architect, **F. H. REUS, 134, Pitt-street.**

TO BUILDERS—TENDERS are required, by notice of **SATURDAY, October 3rd**, for the erection and completion of a **VILLA**, near Ulisalla, **CHARLES MAYES, Architect, 304, George-street, Sydney.**

TO BUILDERS—TENDERS received until **WEDNESDAY, 10th October**, for the erection and completion of a **WILLIAMS, 134, Pitt-street.**

TENDERS required for BRICKWORK of 2 Houses labour only. Mason, Brothers, 183, Pitt-street.

N E W P A P E R S

THE WAGGA WAGGA ADVERTISER.

A Bi-weekly Journal, established with the view of assisting to civilize, improve, and enlighten the natives. The amendment of the land laws. The opening of the navigation of the Murrumbidgee. The connection of the district with the metropolis by railway. The proper recognition by the Government of local wants and rights. The progress, material, and intellectual, of the district.

TERMS:
 Per quarter, in town (without postage), 8s, payable in advance; to cities, 10s. 6s.
 Per quarter, postpaid, 10s, ditto ditto.
 Per quarter (postage included), 11s, credit.

First inch, 3s; every additional inch, 1s 6d.
With liberal reductions on standing advertisements.
Wagga Wagga, September 1, 1868.

TURNER'S CHEAP BOOK SHOP
578, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
BYRON'S Poetical Works, 3 vols., 6s, post 1s 6d.
ARABIAN Nights, illustrated, 8s, post 1s 1d.
KINGSLAKE'S Invasion of the Crimea, vols. 3 and 4, 28s, post 40s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, 64, post 12s.
THE FAMILY HERALD, vol. 25, 9s 6d, post 12s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

PATENT PORTRAIT ALBUMS, best Turberville Morocco. W. R. PIDDINGTON, 322, George-street.

EXTRA Thick Water-laid Note Paper, assorted colours, 1s per packet, post five 1s 3d. W. A. COOKE.

ACCOUNT BOOKS made to pattern at the lowest prices by W. A. COOKE, new bookseller, Cathedral.

THE FAMILY HERALD, new volumes, 6s, post five 12s 6d. W. A. COOKE, new bookseller, 322, George-street.

A LUMENISED PAPER.—A fine sample at 94 per quire. SANDON'S, Stationers, 324, George-street.

CARD BOARD, for ticket writers, in various thick-
nesses. SANDON'S, Stationers, 324, George-street.

LINEAR NOTE 5-quire box, assorted colours, is 6d post free 2s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

1000 GOOD COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES for 1s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. and E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

MUSIC, at greatly **REDUCED PRICES,** on SALE for the convenience of the public, by the Musical Instrument Mfg. Co. (Sole and Distrib.) of the Dance Music in great variety, for selection at the following rates:—

Pieces published at 4s	charged at 1s each
" " 3s 6d	" 10d
" " 3s	" 8d
" " 2s 6d	" 6d
" " 2s	" 4d

In addition to the above are comprised various volumes of

music, albums, tapes, &c.; also for sale, at greatly reduced prices, the following:

JAMES READING and Co., 356, George-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d.
Pantoscopic Pebble Spectacles, 12s 6d.
Gold, Silver, and Tortoiseshell Spectacles, equally cheap.

DONNELLY and Co., 330, George-street.

LEMAIRE'S LONDON and PARIS BAZAAR.
You will assist, by making your purchases, of Toys, French Articles, &c., at the Large Gallery, 475, George-street, opposite Markata.

VENETIAN and GAZNE WINE BLINDS, to order, &c.
DEPEN. W. P. WILCH, 286, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

2000 DOZEN BOLD, Woolfe, and Co.'s PORTER
for sale, at single prices, or 7s 6d by the cask.
Contracted out. C. KIDMAN, of Farnham-st.
He market, William-st., G. Ryce-st., or Pavment-st.

A WHITE VIN ORDINAIRE.—Red and
White 4s per gallon by the quarter-cask, for cash.
HAZELAND and Co.,
Foreign and Colonial Wine Merchants.
Lime-street, immediately contiguous to the Patent Silk

W. Hart.

COLONIAL WINE, red and white, 12s per dozen.

HAZELAND & CO., Lime-street.

HENNESSY'S Choice Old Double Star ** Cognac, 100 cases only, at 10s. and ALLTS.

RUM, W. 1s. 30.

ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

ELEMES, Salford, and Fife of the quality.

ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

CASTLEMAINE ALE.—GILLFILLAN and CO., Agents, Marquise-place.

FINEST Pearl Sugar, Barley, White Pepper, B. and C. Corn Flour, Cork, Soda, Starch, 10s. 4d. Clarinos-st.

TAPIOCA and PEARL SAGO, ex Day Spring, for SALE. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-st.

FIELD PEAS, grey and white, on SALE, HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Store, near Theatre.

PIGEON PEAS on SALE, wholesale and retail, HILTON BROWNE and CO., 220, Pitt-street.

HILTON BROWNE and CO.

OSAGE PREPARED CORN
It is stronger than that of the Indians.
It has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
It has the natural golden price, and the chalk white produced by artificial process.
Sold in 50 lb. and 10 lb. packets.

WHITE MAIZE CORN, Imperial Sugar, Pitts-
LAW, SONNET, and CO., 288 and 290, Pitt-st.

BIRD'S EYE CHILI PEPPER (true)
Borougham Tharill.
The above is per packet, free by post.
H. BAY, SONNET, and CO., 288 and 290, Pitt-street.

HAWK & FRANKLIN AYE, 2000 sacks, prime quality and
medium, in 50 lb. and 10 lb. packets, Greenough-st.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Another Flour Mills, not a
Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Superfine Flour, second-class, **Corn Flour**, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SUPERFINE BULK-DRESSED FLOUR, No. 10, 11th
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A TUNNEL ADVENTURE.

SIX years ago, I was stationed in one of our chief manufacturing towns as superintendent in the office of a certain telegraph company. This office contained the smallest amount of space in which it was possible to carry on the work. The greater portion of it was dedicated to the public; and all that remained for an instrument room was a little slice cut out from the main office by a wooden partition. In this den, about a dozen of us were doomed to spend the best part of every day in an atmosphere vitiated by the gas which was kept continually burning. Underneath this office was a sort of infernal region, into which our messengers descended until they were wanted, and in which were our batteries. These batteries were under the charge of our line-men—a man who deserves a special word of description.

Jacob Voosh was his name, and he was a tall broad-shouldered fellow, with a shock head of red hair, and a closely-cut and fiery beard. Judging from a long intercourse with him, I should say that his chief characteristics were a love of his trade, a detestation of telegraph clerks in general, and an inordinate fondness for bitter ale. Of these peculiarities, the last was decidedly the most prominent, and sometimes influenced the other two. When, after a long sitting—and it took a good deal to affect him—his favourite liquor reached his head, it effectually banished all considerations of work until sober moments should arrive, and roused his rancour against the office clerks until it found vent in the most uncomplimentary terms. He had originally been a carpenter, but had by some means picked up a store of information about telegraph instruments, and had drifted into the post of line-man in our company. His duties were multifarious, for he was considered responsible for the efficient working of all the apparatus. But upon the whole, the job was an easy one, and frequently a slight inspection in the morning, and an evening call, to see that all was right, constituted his entire work. The lengthy interval between morning and evening, Jacob religiously spent in a dingy little public-house near the office, where he was within reach in case of an emergency, and where the tap was exceptionally good. Occasionally emergencies did occur. Lightning magnetised all the instruments, and made them for the time useless, or a storm blew down a score of posts, and broke the wires. Then Jacob Voosh showed himself equal to the catastrophe. He hired subordinates, he slaved day and night, he toiled like a Hercules; and then, when he had set everything right, he returned to his corner in the public-house to compensate his exertions by increased draughts of foaming ale.

One August evening, this worthy presented himself before me in a state of beery excitement, and having been informed that there was no need for his services, departed evidently bent on a debauch. He had scarcely gone, when one of our wires ceased working; but as the day's business was done, and we had another wire communicating with the same station, I did not think it worth while to send after him, but left him to find out the fault in the morning. One by one the clerks took down their hats and departed, and the men on night-duty having come, I locked my desk, and was preparing to go home, when one of the counter clerks informed me that a gentleman wanted me. This gentleman was a clerk from the office of the railway company, to inform me that their tunnel wire had ceased working; that the traffic was in consequence stopped, and that the matter must be seen to at once. I promised to attend to it immediately, and he went away, saying as he left the office: "Don't lose a minute, for the six o'clock south mail is waiting in the station, and cannot get away."

Snatching up my hat, I ran with all speed to the dingy public-house which Jacob Voosh made his headquarters; and there sure enough I found him in the middle of a group of his cronies, bawling forth a drinking-song, and waving a pint-pot above his head, in tipsy illustration of his lay.

"Come, come," I said, "this won't do Jacob. The railway tunnel-wire has broken, and you must go at once and mend it."

Jacob Voosh put down his pewter, stretched out his legs, thrust his hands deep into his pockets, and with great deliberation answered: "Blest if I do. Shan't shir this night."

"Nonsense," I replied crustily and authoritatively. "It must be done, and you must do it. So come along."

"I tell you," retorted Jacob with greater gravity and emphasis than before, "I shan't go. It's after working-hours. If it had been any of our wires, I'd have gone; but that infernal railway company is always breaking something; and up the dirt dangerous tunnel I don't go to-night. You can tell them that from me, if you like."

I did not insist further, for I saw that the man was more than half drunk, and perfectly incapable of doing the work required. So instead of sending the railway company his message, I prepared to go myself. Having donned an old coat, and seized the few tools I thought necessary, I set out for the station.

I was in no very good humour as I traversed the few streets which separated me from the terminus. I had been looking forward to a quiet walk in the evening, and was annoyed at losing it; I was disgusted at Jacob Voosh for getting drunk, and I was provoked at having to do disagreeable work. The tunnel was, as Jacob had said, both dirty and dangerous, and was as nasty a piece of excavation as ever had been planned and completed by human ingenuity. It was situated close to the station, and my acquaintance with it had hitherto been confined to contemplating it from the platforms, or passing through it in the trains, and I was not at all gratified by the prospect of penetrating it on foot. Had it been an ordinary, level, respectable tunnel such as we are accustomed to now a days, I should not have cared; but it was an antique affair of enormous length, and was constructed upon a steep incline; so that it was necessary to raise and lower trains through it by means of endless wire ropes worked by a stationary engine at the other end. Hence the necessity for perfect telegraphic communication between the station and the engine-house, and hence

the anxiety to have the broken wire mended at once.

When I got to the terminus, the station-master was extremely glad to see me, and handing me a lamp, started me on my solitary way. I thought at the time that he might have sent some one to accompany me; but as he hid not volunteer any such escort I proceeded alone.

The further I went, the less I liked it. For the first hundred yards or so, while the daylight lasted, it was endurable; but as the tunnel curved away into the earth, and the little ring of light at the entrance was no longer discernible, a dreadful feeling of loneliness and a sort of buried-alive sensation crept over me. I wished that I had never undertaken the task, but since I had done so, I determined to accomplish it. The lamp which I carried gave me barely sufficient light to see my way, for the dull-coloured earth and the sooty roof and walls of the tunnel drank in its feeble rays. Still I plodded on, following the shining rails and the rusty wire ropes, and every now and then stopping to test the tunnel-wire, only to find the communication perfect. At last, after a long and weary tramp, a pale glimmer of daylight appeared in the distance, and I hurried on, fancying that I had reached the other end, and that there was no break in the tunnel-wire after all. I soon reached the speck of daylight, and found myself, not in the outer world, but at the bottom of a ventilating shaft. This shaft was neither more nor less than a huge chimney to permit the escape of the smoke and steam which gathered in the tunnel; but it had a visible connection with the world above ground, and I was glad to see the bright autumn sky at the top once more. For a minute or two I stood gazing at the begrimed walls, down which the setting sunbeams struggled, and then once more plunged into the darkness.

Now the way became more hideous and difficult than before. The soil above seemed to be damp, and water cored dripping through the brick roof, and ran in great sooty streaks into putrid side-drains. These drains sent forth a nauseous smell, and swarmed with bloated water-rats, which scampered into their holes as I approached the walls, and peered out at me as I applied my testing apparatus to the telegraph wires. The loathsome brutes, under the thundering rush of locomotives, treated me with contemptuous curiosity. A damp and chilly wind blew through the tunnel, and to add to my troubles, the permanent water under repair. The shingle had been thrown out from between the sleepers, and lay in loose heaps in the six-foot space, rendering walking difficult and slow. Still I plodded on, and at length found what I had so long and diligently sought.

The obstruction was as simple as could well be conceived, and needed no complicated doctoring. Some one of the platelayers, more ignorant than the rest, had, for convenience, hung his pickaxe upon two of the telegraph wires, and when his day's work was done, had gone home, leaving them pressed together, and consequently useless. I removed the pickaxe, straightened out the wires, and began to retrace my steps. I had not gone very far, when, on putting my hand by chance into my pocket, I discovered to my great delight that it contained my pipe and tobacco-pouch. 'Now,' thought I, 'I shall not be suffocated by the stench of these abominable drains.' I filled the pipe, and ransacked my pockets for a vesuvian, but in vain. Still, I had the puff, and, opening the door of it, in a couple of puffs, had the tobacco in a glow. Just as I was about to close it again, a gust of the raw, cold wind came, put out the light, and left me alone in the darkness.

For a moment I was stupefied, but not alarmed. I felt that I had got into a nasty scrape, and must get out of it as quickly as possible. That was all. So still swinging the dark lamp in my hand, and smoking my pipe, I resumed my journey stationwards. For the first few paces I clambered easily over the shingle, but by-and-by, as it became looser, I stumbled, and at last straying from the path, fell heavily among the exposed sleepers. My fall stunned me a little, but did not dishearten me. I made up my mind to try again, and try again I did in every way that human ingenuity could devise. I attempted to step from sleeper to sleeper, but only to slip between them. I endeavored to walk along the up-line which was not being repaired, but the ropes tripped me and threw me down. I stepped over the ropes, and essayed to guide myself by the wall, but I splashed into the loathsome drain at its foot. And, as a last expedient, I again resorted to the loose earth in the six-foot space, only to lose my footing as before. Finding at last that I could make nothing of it, I sat down among the pebbles, resolved to await patiently the coming of the rescue-party, which I felt sure would be dispatched when my prolonged absence became alarming.

A sickening wretched loneliness crept over me, sometimes leaving me for a little while, and then returning with redoubled power. I tried to drive it away and be hopeful; but as I mechanically puffed at my pipe, a series of ghastly figures possessed my imagination in spite of myself. I saw my night-clerks twitting me with the instruments which I had written the messages. I beheld Jacob Voosh in the dingy public-house quaffing foaming draughts from his pewter, and rapidly advancing towards senseless drunkenness; I pictured my father reading and resting by his great country fire-side after the labours of the day, and I followed my paunchy landlady as she moved about grumbling at my delay. But I was only interested in them in as far as they were connected with myself. Danger had made my thoughts selfish, and as I fancied them at their ordinary occupations, my constantly recurring thought was "How surprised and anxious they would be if they knew that I am sitting in the dark on the damp earth in the middle of the Northshire Railway Company's tunnel!" Then my brain conjured up another set of phantoms. I beheld the station platform, on which the officials paced up and down wondering at my stay. I saw the south mail standing in the station—the steam hissing from the engine, the men waiting for the signal to start, and the passengers thrusting their heads out of the windows and grumbling at their detention. I watched the gathering of the search-party, I contemplated it as it set out, and I almost fancied that I heard the shouts of the men as they travelled the road I had already come—when a sound broke upon me which filled me with an awful fear.

Slowly at first, and then more quickly, the wire-ropes began to run over the grooved guiding-wheels, and as I heard them clasp in their narrow sockets, I knew that I had been forgotten, and that the traffic was resumed. Instinctively I turned to flee—but where? This horrible tunnel, which seemed likely to be my grave, had none of the little retreats so common in those of modern days, or if it had I had not noticed them, and could never find them by groping in darkness. Were I to move in search of a refuge I would most likely be caught

and killed by the rusty rope which was rushing over the wheels with the speed of the wind. My one poor chance of safety consisted in remaining where I was until the train passed, and then making my way forward when the tunnel should again be empty. So I sat down to wait.

Brought to a sore extremity by the debauchery of a drunken fool—alone in the darkness with death, while the young blood was coursing through the veins and life was sweet—would you not have cursed the cause of your misfortune, and prayed to be saved from such an awful fate? I madly did both, heedless of the contradiction between them. But the danger was drawing near, and I braced myself up to meet it. I had heard railway men say that the safer plan was to turn the face and not the back to a passing train, so I now eagerly peered into the darkness to discern the first approach of the coming peril. For in the gloom through which I had come I thought I saw a speck of light, but fancied myself mistaken, when, on turning my head the other way, I beheld a bright and increasing light in the distance. Once more I looked stationwards, and found to my horror that I had not deceived myself, for the light in that direction had grown full and clear.

A train was coming either way, and all hope left me. I sprang to my feet, but I had no expectation that I should be saved, and for a moment thought of throwing myself before the wheels and ending all. Already I seemed to feel myself caught by the buffers or dashed to death by some projecting lamp iron, and with the calmness of despair awaited my fate. How slowly it came, though it travelled like lightning! And what a tide of remembrances of home and loved ones, and the sweetness of life, rushed through my brain, as I stood on that heap of earth! But it was not for long. The lights seemed suddenly to spring forward. I saw the dark outlines of the engine's lights hurrying past, and instinctively I pressed my feet firmly into the shingle, closed my eyes, drew my breath as if to make myself smaller, and uttered a cry of prayer for strength and aid. There was a thunder in my ears, a shaking of the earth, and a hissing chaos all around me. I felt myself awaying from side to side, and in a moment more felt heavily. But as I fell I was safe, and red lights were hastening from me either way into the steamy gloom.

Then I suppose I must have fainted, for I next remember lying at the foot of the heap of earth, with my cheek pressed on the cold rail. All was dark and quiet. The rope had ceased to move, and a delicious sense of thankfulness and hope crept over me. I knew that the stillness could not last long; so, hastening to ally myself of it, I rose and crept forward as quickly as my bruised limbs would allow. I had travelled, as nearly as I could guess, about half a mile, when again the rope began to move, and I stood and waited. But this time I had not the same chilling fear, for I thought; it unlikely that two trains would again pass me at the same time, and the danger I had escaped made me confident. Once more, the distant light appeared and grew in size; but now there was no light in the opposite direction, and I crept down to the edge of the safe rails, and watched the engine dropping cinders, and the brightly lit carriages as they approached, dashed past, and disappeared. When they were gone, I suddenly recollected my testing instrument, and remembered the use it might have been to me; but in my groping I had dropped it, and now only held the dark lamp. Still grasping it I pushed forward.

How long I played at this game of hide-and-seek with Death I cannot tell. Train after train came from the blocked-up line above and from the station below; and as each approached, I slid down to the opposite rails, and watched it until it had vanished. Then I resumed my weary, weary walk.

At last, the sickly daylight at the bottom of the ventilating shaft came into view. As I had come, I had been glad to see this place; but now I hailed it as a haven of rest and safety. The light was dim, but it was daylight which I had never hoped to see again. The walls were damp and dirty; but they were far from rails and ropes, and near them I could be secure.

Again the wheels were clanging in their sockets, as the ropes sped over them; but now that I could see, I sprang over both, and leaned myself against the sooty wall. In a minute or two, a heavy train shot out into the light, and then again plunged into the tunnel. After that there was a long pause, and the heavy ropes would begin to run again, but they never stirred. But although they were still, I heard the heavy panting of an engine slowly labouring up the incline, and making the arched roof echo. At length it crept out of the gloom, and stopped before me. I was saved!

Eager faces were looking over the side, and ere the wheels had ceased to revolve, the burly station-master sprang to the ground. I smiled as best I could, and tried to rise, but my bruises had become stiff, and I found it impossible.

"Don't stir, sir," exclaimed the station-master. "For God's sake, don't stir!"

Then he lifted me up on his arms, and turned to the stoker.

"Bill, knock the head off that bottle of brandy, and give me some of it in your tin."

Bill did as he was bid, and the generous liquor quickly brought back my staggering energies. Refreshed and strengthened, I was able to use my limbs somewhat, so that, with the aid of my rescuers, I was soon seated on the footplate of the engine. As we moved off, I heard the station-master begin to tell me why I had been lost, and how I came to be found.

He had waited for me until he imagined I must either have left the tunnel by the upper end, or have gone home through the station unperceived. Then he had despatched his long-delayed mail, and had thought no more about me, until the guard of the last down-train had told him that there was a ghastly man at the ventilating shaft. In a moment the true state of the case flashed upon him. He ran to the refreshment-room, got a bottle of brandy, and came in search of me.

I heard him say this, and in a sort of way understood him; but my thoughts were busy, and as his voice was drowned in the rattle of the wheels, I buried my face in my hands, and poured out my whole soul in thanksgiving.

When we reached the station, the cabmen and porters gave me a lusty cheer; and the folks in the train stared at the scared-looking man who was the object of their welcome.

Many willing hands helped me to descend, and supported me to a cab, in which I was sent home under the charge of a ticket-collector, who presented me tattered and dirty, bruised and bleeding, to the gaze of my astonished landlady, as the August sun was setting.

Jacob Voosh was very penitent when he heard the story, and showed his penitence by being moderate in his libations for at least a whole week; but I made a vow that I would never become an amateur line-man, and I have

kept it. A sound sleep, and a little sub-sequent nursing soon restored me to my usual health, and recently of nerve; but to this day I keep as far as I can from train motion, and have a horror of tunnels—Chambers.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNES.

(From the Daily News, July 17.)

THE MILLWALL shield, manufactured at the Millwall Iron Works, was tried on the 16th July. It is about 27½ feet wide, and the dimensions are 12 feet 2 inches by 8 feet. The port is unusually small, but it is so placed as to make much larger without interfering with the system of backing upon which it is built. The port is 3 feet high by 2 feet in width, and the lower sill 3 feet from the bottom. The shield and port are so laid out that a 9-inch 12-ton gun will fire laterally 33 degrees, i.e., 16½ degrees on either side of the perpendicular, elevate 13 degrees, and depress 5 degrees. A 10-inch 18-ton gun will train 31 degrees, i.e., 16½ degrees on either side of the perpendicular, and depress 5 degrees, but will not elevate at all. In either case, perhaps, however, by lowering the gun on which the gun trains a little below the bottom of the shield, a degree or two of elevation might be obtained, by reducing the amount of depression. On the face of the shield there are two principal armour plates, running horizontally, with half the port taken out of each. The lower plate is 9 inches thick, the upper 6 inches. Over a portion of the face of the shield there is covering of three single 1-inch plates slightly rivetted together, with a view to ascertain the power of resistance of a 6-inch plate on the principle adopted in this shield. It will also show what effect will be produced by the addition of laminated plates upon the 6-inch armour. Immediately behind the main armour plates (Hughes' patent) there are three 7-inch deep, run horizontally, with their heads to the front and their feet rivetted to a double skin composed of two 1-inch plates. The spaces between are fitted with timber, and each has a 1-ton 2½ inch square, set in the wood in front of the port; there are two forged pieces about 3 inches thick, tongued with the back of the front armour plates, and secured to the backing of the shield. At either end of this compound mass, and extending to the full width of the shield, are iron rods rivetted to close in the whole. In the rear of the double 1-inch skin before mentioned, there are on either side of the port three vertical bridge rails with their feet to the front, rivetted to the double skin, and above and below the port there are others running horizontally. The hollows of the two vertical rails next to the port are filled up solid with wrought-iron bars. The struts forming the supports of the shield are made of iron, and are of the usual outline. Across from strut to strut at top and bottom, and secured to them, are two 2-inch plates laid sideways, with their edges bearing against the skin of the shield. The lower 2-inch plates are 16 inches wide, and the upper 16 inches to them are rivetted angle irons bearing either against the back of the skin or against the bridge rails. The armour bolts are 34 in number, and are placed in the following manner:—On each side of the head, the larger diameter of which is 5 inches. On either side of the port there is one hammer-headed bolt, which does not come through the front armour. It was originally intended that at that place there should be a 6-inch diameter bolt, with a 16-inch diameter head, the larger diameter of which is 5 inches. On either side of the port there is one hammer-headed bolt, which does not come through the front armour. It was originally intended that at that place there should be a 6-inch diameter bolt, with a 16-inch diameter head, the larger diameter of which is 5 inches.

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10-inch shell burst on its way, and merely peppered the surface of the shield with small fragments. A third struck half way between the portholes and the ground, and split the plate in twain from the centre of the porthole edge. The fourth struck the shield 85½ lbs., was the last shot. Catching the edge of the porthole, the ball scooped out an immense cavity, and smashed down upon the place where the gun would have received it. The shield was generally shaken, but not seriously. The conclusion of the programme of the day, and Mr. Hughes, of the Millwall Ironworks, received the congratulations of his friends for the wonderful manner in which the shield had stood against the battery. So far it remains practically unharmed.

CHAPERONES.

(From the London Review.)

There exists in society a class of beings whose wrongs—patiently and amiably as they appear to be borne—deserve some consideration at the hands of every one who possesses the smallest spark of sympathy for his fellow-creatures; and that is the section of the perpendicular and depressed race to whom the distinctive title of Chaperones. It would be an interesting and valuable addition to contemporary literature were some diligent person to devote all his powers of mind and energy of purpose to the discovery of the origin and nature of their existence. In the absence, however, of such a work, we must be content with what little can be gleaned from observation and experience. As to their origin it would be useless here to try to trace it. They cannot be traced to any one source, or else that there is a doubt as to the propriety they would observe in their intercourse with the men they are likely to be thrown amongst. Two young ladies happen to be asked to a dance at a friend's house; they cannot so easily get away as they are escorted by their mother, or some female who has the requisite qualifications of old age and being married; so some old woman, whose proper place would be in bed, or, at any rate, at the side of the port; there are two forged pieces about 3 inches thick, tongued with the back of the front armour plates, and secured to the backing of the shield. At either end of this compound mass, and extending to the full width of the shield, are iron rods rivetted to close in the whole. In the rear of the double 1-inch skin before mentioned, there are on either side of the port three vertical bridge rails with their feet to the front, rivetted to the double skin, and above and below the port there are others running horizontally. The hollows of the two vertical rails next to the port are filled up solid with wrought-iron bars. The struts forming the supports of the shield are made of iron, and are of the usual outline. Across from strut to strut at top and bottom, and secured to them, are two 2-inch plates laid sideways, with their edges bearing against the skin of the shield. The lower 2-inch plates are 16 inches wide, and the upper 16 inches to them are rivetted angle irons bearing either against the back of the skin or against the bridge rails. The armour bolts are 34 in number, and are placed in the following manner:—On each side of the head, the larger diameter of which is 5 inches. On either side of the port there is one hammer-headed bolt, which does not come through the front armour. It was originally intended that at that place there should be a 6-inch diameter bolt, with a 16-inch diameter head, the larger diameter of which is 5 inches. On either side of the port there is one hammer-headed bolt, which does not come through the front armour. It was originally intended that at that place there should be a 6-inch diameter bolt, with a 16-inch diameter head, the larger diameter of which is 5 inches.

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ENGLAND'S PARISH CHURCHES.

(From the Christian World.)

There are no objects more interesting to the traveller than the parish churches of England. There they stand—

"Each in its nook of heaven," throughout our land, with their spires pointing to heaven, or their towers rising grandly among the foliage, wondrously harmoniously, beautifully suggestive. In the rapid transit through the country to which we are condemned in these railroad days, it is deeply interesting to us, to remark these simple

asked simply to fling away a titular decoration, where they ought to insist on honouring themselves by a wise and patriotic choice of men, who could give a bold Minister with a vigorous policy something better than the support of a mere brute vote. Everybody agrees that the health and safety of a country depend upon the amount of public spirit which its citizens are willing or can be screwed up to display on decisive occasions, such as a general election, for example. And public spirit cannot be more directly shown than by taking the utmost possible pains, each in our own place and among our own people, to make the national representation as representative as possible, not merely of the wealth of Little Piddington or even Big Piddington, but of the entire national capacity for vigorous and energetic government. The tasks which lie in front of a Government of this kind will not be achieved by Parliamentary voting only. You need a heaven of men with far-seeing eye, political head, persuasive and compelling tongue. There are men of this kind in Parliament now, of course, but they are not nearly enough of them. Even they, perhaps, are too exclusively under the sway of mere House of Commons tradition. It is particularly to be desired that in the new House there should be at least a clear section of members free from all taint of the manners and customs of the Palmerstonian assembly. For the national mood is no longer Palmerstonian. People have revived the excellent theory that a Government exists for the sake of governing; that on the whole a legislative body is a body that makes laws, and not merely obstructs the making of laws; that an Executive is so called because it actually executes the will of the nation, and not merely talks about executing it. There is a long list of things which the nation wishes to be done, and then dropped. But how is this wish to be accomplished unless men of a new kind, representative of new ways of looking at government and policy, enter the Chamber in sufficient number to effect a perceptible change in its tone? The deposition of Mr. Disraeli will not suffice for this; nor the elevation of Mr. Gladstone. We have had what was virtually a Gladstone Ministry in office before now, and they worked no wonders. The change of Ministry is almost a small thing compared with a change in the temper and principles of the body which at once controls and inspires the Ministry.

It is understood that the Whips on either side have considerable influence in the nomination of candidates. We should be very curious to see the list of names either of Colonel Taylor or Mr. Glyn. Should we find that either one or the other had taken an atom of pains to get a nomination for men with some recommendation beyond cash or "influence," or that the Chamber which is to assemble in December will be of so very different composition or complexion from the Chamber which is vanishing in July? What is becoming of all the revolutionists whom, as Tories used to warn us before they were educated, a lowered franchise would assuredly place in the ruler's seat? The fate of Mr. Beales at the recent Birmingham caucus is an answer. He had two supporters, while nearly three hundred persons voted for Mr. Muntz, who was finally selected. We are far from saying that Mr. Muntz will not make as useful a member as Mr. Beales; but that the president of the Reform League should make so amazingly poor a show in so radical an assembly is a very significant assurance that a quasi-revolutionary prestige counts for uncommonly little, and that in bulk the new House will be not very different from the old, either in temper or in policy.

Then there is another very obvious consideration. What grand invigoration of policy can you expect while the leaders on either side preserve their grasp of the party sceptre, and while Cabinets are fundamentally the same? Mr. Gladstone, the leader from whom these great reforms in the spirit and detail of administration are so confidently looked for, has not hitherto shown that foresight and longheadedness which is indispensable in anybody who would either initiate or conduct so wide a movement as that which people are expecting. It is an immense thing that you should know where you are going, or where your chief means to lead you. He must be an amazingly clever Liberal who knows what milestone on the high reform road we shall have passed after Mr. Gladstone has finished the journey to the satisfaction of everybody and to the honour of the nation; or else we may have fared no better than Mr. Harcourt in the play, whom Tony Lumpkin drove round and round his own house all night, while she thought he was taking her scores of miles away. The prime condition of success in our case is that the leader shall know precisely what is that general movement in policy which he desires to effect, and next, that he should have a clear idea of the forces which he can command, as well as of those with which he will have to contend. Feel when he came into power in 1841 knew exactly the nature of the task which lay before him, the reparation namely, of the national finances, and he had definite ideas in his head as to the principle on which this task was to be accomplished. Lord Palmerston, again, felt that his true policy was to keep things steady, and so long as he was in office his hand kept the pyramid standing on its apex in the most admirable manner possible. Mr. Disraeli's great policy of state is to keep Mr. Disraeli in office at all hazards, and we all know his thorough comprehension of the means by which this truly elevated and patriotic end is to be attained. But what is Mr. Gladstone's precise conception either of what he wants to make English policy, or of the agencies on which he may rely? That he is profoundly sincere and public-spirited none but the ignoble are likely to deny. But has he anything like what is called a programme? Has he ever made a table of his ends, or a calculation of his means? His political history would lead one to suppose that this gift of long prevision is not his; and the political history of nations shows that without this no chief has ever led men very far.

It being thus certain, as we take it to be, that neither the leaders nor the mass of the followers will be at all substantially changed in the new Parliament, one asks what then we have to hope. The answer is not difficult to remote. The thing to be prayed for is the introduction of a little new heaven into the lump in the shape of ten or fifteen members, who without subverting the necessary party discipline will be able to force a current of new and enlarged ideas through the Chamber. It is sometimes surprising how small a body of this sort can succeed in changing the tone of an assembly. "That man will do somewhat," Mirabeau said of Robespierre, when the latter was a mere nobody; "he believes every word he says." Twenty new men, competent and instructed in political thought, knowing what it is that they want, and honestly believing every word they say, would make all the difference in the temper of the House, and would increase by far more than tenfold its efficiency as a criticising and deliberative body. One used to ask for fifty men of this stamp, but the omens of the coming election already teach moderation in our demands. The plain question then is this: Where are the constituents likely to find these men out, and give them seats? Where are the boroughs or counties willing to found for themselves an honourable and self-respecting tradition in the process of political selection, to establish the beginnings of a reputation for wishing to seat in Parliament the best man in the whole country on whom they can lay their hands? As it is, the electors are being very generally

gather upon the character of the persons to whom you present it, and on whom you expect it to operate. A rash man thinks he has only to give people a good institution, or an irrefragable and conclusive argument, and each is in time to take effect. Experience soon shows him how foolish is the expectation. The most superficial observation of the ordinary history of human action might teach one a wisdom beyond this. Send the most judicious, intrepid, and zealous missionaries among savages, send them in successive relays for half a century, or a couple of generations. One would suppose that, at all events by the end of the second generation, the presentation by the missionaries of the advantages of their own system, and the arrangements which they might have devised and enforced to realise this system, would have civilised the whole community. But is this the case? On the contrary, all experience in such matters has shown that an indefinite quantity of time is needed before any impression whatever, worth calling an impression, is made under the most favourable circumstances, and where the influence of the civilising force is least disturbed. The periods of civilisation are geologic in their vast duration. It takes a long age to form a permanent superposition of one social stratum upon another. The humanisation of savages, and even the civilisation of barbarians, are extreme cases. But they suffice all the more effectively on that account to overthrow the impracticable aspirations of those who would both pull down the old and build up the new Rome all in a day. The illustration holds good with respect to the smaller cases where the revolution is much less radical than the change from barbarism to social life. The step to the progressive state is a great deal more difficult to take than any one step in the progressive state, but the colossal obstacles in the way of the progressive state are not the colossal obstacles in the way of the progressive state. Suppose we encounter us in the second. Suppose the elevation of the Hindoos to the level of the Frenchman in energy, movement, capacity for social ideas, and so forth, and the amelioration of the condition of the poor at the East-end of London. Nobody versed in meditation upon the laws of social progress will deny that the latter, if we take, as we are bound to do, all the circumstances into account—is fully as hard of accomplishment as the former. Yet while men admit that the transformation of the Hindoos into something approaching nearer to the Western type in the points where that type is strongest must be a work of many scores of years, yet they are quite ready to hope that a decisive transformation of the London destitute and violent classes may be effected within, say, twenty years. The reason why this is so monstrous an aspiration is that social change is not the resultants of two or three forces, but of a hundred or a thousand. For example, people say, and so far justly, that a main cause of destitution and crime and the like is ignorance. Well, but what do you mean by ignorance? Not one, but an indefinite number of facts, or states of feeling and intelligence, each of which may call for a distinct change in ever so many sets of circumstances for its own modification. To believe in simple issues and single agencies is the amiable characteristic of generous and impulsive natures. They have not the great gift of being able to wait. They are like the old-fashioned doctors who tried to do everything, and allowed all the internal forces of the patient, which we call nature, to do nothing. The end of this mostly was that the patient died. It is a wiser policy, in social reform as in therapeutic, to wait with some patience for results which the agencies at our command are not able instantly to secure, and to be quite sure that we are doing our best with those agencies at points where we know that they secure these results. This does not preclude experiment, but it softens disappointment and stimulates effort.

Arnold and Carlyle on "LIGHTS" AND "ACTION."

Now, how shall we decide between these opposite teachers—those who tell us that we must act right before we can see clearly, and those who tell us that we must see clearly before we can act right? We can neither agree with Mr. Carlyle that "an action, not a thought, is the end of man," nor with Mr. Matthew Arnold that the chief weakness of the English nation is rushing into action before it is prepared for action, by submitting its habits and notions to a "free play of consciousness." It seems to us that neither the Hebraist nor the Hellenist is likely to lead us right, while they go on with their endless balancings of the value of action against thought and of thought against action. No man is really competent to weigh the different parts of his nature,—to determine, as Mr. Arnold seems to propose, which is the least developed and wants development most,—and then set to work to exercise the least energetic, and restrain the most energetic part, as you would exercise a muscle that was deficient, and leave a mighty biceps idle for a time till it was in some proportion to the rest of the muscular system. The vice of this idea is that the moment you appeal to aesthetic sense, as Mr. Arnold seems to us to do, to regulate the whole character, you bring to the front that paralysing self-consciousness which cannot but give a sentimental and historic turn to the whole attitude of the mind. Once let a man make self-culture his main object, and for him, culture of the highest kind becomes impossible, true harmony of nature being, like true modesty, an unconscious beauty, and not a conscious and deliberate result of delicate and difficult balancing operations carried on within the mind. We suspect that the true Hebraising teaching is higher than, and includes, both what Mr. Arnold calls Hellenism and what he calls Hebraism, and does not compel recourse to these internal weights and measures which Mr. Arnold handles so skillfully, but also, as it seems to us, with such insignificant moral results. The true doctrine—the Christian doctrine—seems to us to be that while all knowledge is good for its own sake, the knowledge which grows out of right action is of a more vital kind, and of a greater breadth and depth, than the knowledge preceding such action which is mainly speculative and intellectual; that it leads us deeper into the life of God, and gives us a glimpse of the springs of Creation which we cannot gain from the mere contemplation of anything. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself," is surely neither Hebraist nor Hellenist teaching, but the perfect combination of the two. It does not presuppose knowledge to action, nor action to knowledge, but assumes a certain amount of knowledge as the basis for action—the knowledge of some specific demand of God's will,—and promises that all action really founded on this knowledge shall yield up more and better knowledge as the result of this action. There is no attempt here to compel a leap in the dark, to force action in anticipation of knowledge, still less is there anything like Mr.

Arnold's recommendation to see well all round you before you move at all. All it says is, "given light enough for one action, that action shall yield more light;"—given the attitude of mind so finely described by Dr. Newman,—

"Keep them my feet, I do not ask to see the distant scene,—one step enough for me,"

and then for the next step,—this step, if taken, shall give out its own light." But it does not ask us to take any step at all in the dark. There is nothing here opposed to Mr. Arnold's wish to bring a "free play of consciousness" to bear on the traditional principles of action, so long as this does not keep us so much fascinated by the free play of consciousness that we forget to act directly we see a clear ground for action. The tendency of Mr. Arnold's teaching is to delay all action till we have got not only a distinct right step or two before us, but a wide field of clear survey round us,—and this, we maintain, is not only to obstruct right action, but to obstruct intellectual sight.

HOW TO SETTLE THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From Saint Paul's Magazine.)

An important auxiliary to Turkey has recently appeared in the field. It would seem that the leaders of the Polish national party, after the failure of their recent attempt to achieve their independence as a nation by rising in arms against their oppressors, have come to the conclusion that the most prudent policy, and the one best calculated to attain their object, is to counteract the schemes of Russia in the East, and to thwart her ambitious project of forming a vast Slavonian empire of which she is to be the head, and which is to swallow up not only the Poles, but all the slave populations of Austria and Turkey. The best way to defeat these designs is, they believe, to make their fellow Slavonians of those two empires understand that they are merely used by Russia as tools for the promotion of her policy, and if by her help they could succeed in separating themselves from Austria and Turkey, their inevitable lot would be to share the fate of Poland, and to be reduced to the condition of Russian provinces, and their real civilisation thus would be retarded, while they would be altogether deprived of the chance of national independence. The employment of a considerable number of Poles by the Turkish Government in the army and in civil capacity has enabled the Polish leaders to do much in this direction, and already they have succeeded in opening the eyes of many of the most influential Christian communities in European Turkey, and in counteracting the attempts of Russia to excite disaffection and revolt amongst them. The Turkish Government will do wisely to avail itself of their powerful aid. Austria, in the meanwhile, has perceived the use that can be made of the Polish element to check the intrigues of Russia amongst her own Slavonic populations, and she has taken steps to turn it to good account by entering upon a more just and conciliatory policy towards her Galician subjects. The effect of this change in the relations between the Austrian Government and the Poles is already felt in the Polish provinces of Russia, and its importance is fully proved by the annoyance shown by Russia at the policy now pursued by Austria, and the efforts she is making to counteract it.

The attitude which France and Austria have thus assumed must lead to very important changes in the aspect of the Eastern question, and will tend to afford Turkey an opportunity of strengthening herself and of consolidating her power, by carrying out essential reforms, by setting her finances in order, by placing her army and navy in a more effective condition, and by further consolidating and contenting her Christian populations. If she avail herself wisely and without delay of this opportunity, her fall may not be so near as her enemies would wish the world to believe, or as those who are ignorant of her real condition and of her resources have been led to think.

CLIMATIC CHANGES IN INDIA.

(From the Madras Times.)

Now-a-days people are wont to declare that the climate of India is very much changed from what it was twenty, or even ten years ago, and there seems much to support this assertion. It would be very interesting if we could but obtain reliable data on which to form an opinion, to consider the atmospheric changes of the last ten years in the chief districts of the Madras Presidency. That their climates have changed to an extraordinary degree, we have no doubt whatever, taking the present year of 1868 and the recollections of residents into consideration. Secunderabad, Bangalore, Vizagapatam are remarkable instances of the changes we speak of. At the first named station, the "cold weather" in former years was proverbial. "The delicious cold weather of Secunderabad" is still spoken of by individuals who would find it by no means chilly at the present day, and at Bangalore, the fire-places of the old houses prove how much colder was its climate in former years than at present. Old sepoys can inform us also that in Bangalore, some twenty years ago, their fingers were so benumbed with cold on early morning parades, that they found some difficulty in holding their muskets, whereas they now cannot complain of the cold being in any degree unpleasant. Vizagapatam, again, some years ago, was usually regarded by officers as a favourite military station on

account of its pleasant bracing weather, but now, we are assured, it is as hot as Cuddapah, a station, by the way, which in the sea-saw of atmospheric phenomena, is apparently becoming cooler as its rivals become hotter. Also, in many stations, there is a great difference observable in the annual rainfall. In some it has greatly increased; in others it has greatly lessened on the average of former years; and the same may be said of the heat, which is equally capricious with the rain and the cold. 1868 will, we trust, long be remarkable as an unusually wet year in some stations, and as unusually a wet one at others—Madras for example. For very many years, we are assured, such heat has not been experienced in Bangalore and Hyderabad as during their past hot seasons. The natives have a saying that "plenty of rain and plenty of cold follow plenty of heat," and this has been our experience. The usual rainfall in Orissa and Cuttack this season is an extraordinary one, the annual heat in the Punjab and Scinde. Parts of Orissa have been literally under water, and the unfortunate people of that most unfortunate country have been compelled to move over their fields and plantations in boats and rafts. Again, the frightful storms and typhoons which have of late years succeeded each other with extraordinary rapidity in various parts of India show apparently the unusual character of our present Indian seasons. We cannot accept these phenomena as natural or indigenous to the climate. Until recently, except at very long intervals, this country was not vexed with storms ravelling in strength and destructiveness the tornadoes of the West Indies, but of late these terrible visitations have been very common in our latitudes. The Government might wisely pay more attention to atmospheric phenomena in this country than it does at present; and such attention would reap its reward, if not in obtaining the power of averting calamities, of at least alleviating them. The late Admiral Fitzroy with his "weather drums" was ridiculed up to the day of his death by a great portion of the English people, yet it is certain that the gallant Admiral saved many valuable lives by his close attention to those little clouds "no bigger than a man's hand," that prove the harbingers of storms that drive many a noble ship to wreck. There are many clever and trustworthy captains of vessels who have little confidence in "Manny" and his sailing directions. They are too old to learn, they declare, "from a Yankee's words," yet Manny and his unerring attention to bottles, seaweed, and even screws floating on the ocean, has saved many a life and many a barque from the terrible influence of the typhoon, and the hurricane. "Weatherology" is in its birth in India. It has no system. Amateurs here and there, lend it their aid and countenance, but in a way that makes us think they are ashamed of their interest in it. This is not as it should be. Amateurs should consider that in this pursuit, as in other important ones, much may be learned from great events may spring from trifling causes. The rain gauge bottle may be of influence in discovering some great meteorological fact. The Government can do much, but every individual can aid a little.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(By the "Saint Member," in the London Review.)

The House of Lords is a magnificent hall of debate in the world, and it never was more brilliant aspect than during the three nights of debate on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill. As the debate went on, it was seen that one of the estates of the realm was upon its trial, and the Irish Church, its establishment, and on Monday the scene reached its climax of interest and excitement. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, whose presence developed into great strength and manliness during his Australian voyage, and whose features, bronzed by the sun and sea, retain no trace of the pain and lassitude of his long and arduous journey, sat on either side of their uncle, the Commander-in-Chief, whose fine portly presence and cheerful affability always make him welcome in the Upper Chamber. The Duke of Devonshire, who was not being as yet fully "pooped up" in home politics, frequently turned to the Duke of Cambridge for information. 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1368.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—*DO* SALLS, and as
Tadpole, ex Douglas, from Tasmania, 150 7/6.
W.C.B.

R. J. HARDY, Little-street Wharf.

HISTORIC AUCTION.—*MR* HANNAH HAS LIBERATED
the estate of the deceased. *AL* CLARKE'S, Market-
street, 11, in coats and cases. *RO* POWDER. Vintage
of 1894. *W* WAGGERS, D. J. MURPHY.

SALT TOWNSHIP.—*MR* AND *MRS* CLARKE and *THE* celebrated Aus-
tralian. *CLARKE* and *CO*, Pitt-street.

STUDY your own Interest, and see Parker's Tablets
Baking Powder. Sold everywhere in 5d packets.

SODA WATER BOTTLES.—The undersigned have
on hand sufficient stocks of the best English Soda Water
Bottles to enable them to execute all orders for the main-
tenance of a profitable business at 2 1/2d. per dozen.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

I R O N M O N E Y .

TO STOREKEEPERS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.
The undersigned, in order to close the business of
this establishment, has determined to sell his entire stock
OF IRON MONUMENTS AT COST PRICE.
Liberal terms to wholesale purchasers.
E. G. WEEKS and CO., Ironmongers, 308, George-street.

SHEEP SHEARS, 30 cases *Sirley's* Double crown, no
landing. *J. KEEF, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.*

FINE COPPER FOR SALE, in large or small quan-
ties, at the Hunter River Copper Works.
JOHN A. THOMAS, Manager.

PAPERHANGINGS, by the case or bale, from 3/4d. per
roll. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest and cheapest offer
stock in Sydney. Upwards of 100,000 rolls for selection
at late arrivals. A liberal allowance to the trade.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The trade and public generally
early and good offering their variety of designs, of which
the only prize medal was awarded to Messrs. Potter,
at the Paris Exhibition last year. Royal Blue House,
Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Shortly expected per Dundalk
Colours, all new goods. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-
street.

PAPERHANGINGS, figures, medallions, decorations in
oil, water, &c., &c. *Archibald Davidson & Co.*

PAPERHANGINGS. Short Glaze, all sizes. White
Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil. &c. 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, genuine White Lead; Blended
Spruce, in cwt. wood glue. Royal Blue House, Pitt-
street.

PAPERHANGINGS: Raw and Boiled Oil, in drum
and bulk, a large stock on hand. 170, Pitt-street.

MARBLE LIME DEPOT. Wharf, S. King-street.
Made from pure Manning River Marble only.

100,000 FEET of prime dry Cedar Board
Kilnings, 5, 6, and 6 feet Hobart Town Palings, Shingles,
Laths, &c., &c. *Wm. TAYLOR, Market Wharf.*

PORTLAND CEMENT, 10s per cask. Marks
Wharf.

400,000 FEET colonial Hardwood, Oregon, an
Marlyborough pine. *W. TAYLOR.*

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c. on hand
and made to order. *GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geor-*
ge-street.

DRAIN Pipes, Cement, Galvanized Iron, Wire Nail
CO. *GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.*

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, an
clear Pine. *ROLFE, Circular Quay.*

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar
Shingles. *ROLFE, Circular Quay.*

60,000 BEST Lath Shingles, 600 to two
square, very cheap. *Murphy's Wharf.*

SEASONED CEDAR.—A large quantity, hand-cut,
in prices. Beaumont and Waller, Botany Road.

BONE DUST, BONE DUST.—Finest sample in the
market, for SALE at £4 10s per ton; bags, 1c each.
SAMUEL FRISVOLD, Agent, 139, Street.

COALS, Newcastle, Avon, Corral, Wood, Charcoal, Brecon
CO. Patent Fuel. *FELIOTT and CO., Woolloomoo-street.*

HORSE-POWER MACHINE FOR SALE, cheap.
Apply Mr. Knuch Hughes, near Smith's, Kingsgate.

HOUSE full of FURNITURE, now for SALE, pri-
vately, at auction price; parties furnishing will
be met, by arrangement, by Mr. B. NORTH and
CO., Furnishing Brokers, 307, Pitt-street.

A SHEILD, FOR SALE, PRINCE ALFRED
VILLA, delightfully situated at the Railway
Bridge, and having extensive frontage to the Liverpool
River, and being one of the finest residences in the colony,
divided into an Orchard of three acres, containing about
560 full bearing trees, and a Vineyard of 1200 grape vines
bearing, and a large garden, &c. The land is situated
Sydney markets as the finest in the colony; the residence
about 2½ acres, is a fine paddock for cultivation or grazing.
The house contains 7 rooms and kitchen, with verandah
and in thorough repair. There is also there is also
on the property a gardener's Cottage of four rooms
stable, and every convenience for a respectable family
residence. The house is built of stone, and is well
furnished for some time, and a large annual income is derived
from the fruit alone. The unpurchased land is a capital
speculation, and will pay interest at 5 per cent. For
particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES KURTZ, on the
property.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, SMALL CAPITAL
LISTS and OTHERS.
COOPER and SON, FRILEY.
Delightfully Situated Home.

FOR SALE.
FOODS.
MADDEEN'S MARKET GARDEN, 4 acres and 1
perch, between the properties of W. J. Lennon, Esq.
and Geo. Keed, Esq., and the Liverpool and Campbell
Park, the estate of John Thompson, Esq., together with
the stone-built COTTAGE thereon, containing 4 rooms
&c., and other improvements.

WAVERTLEY.
POLLY'S FARM and MARKET GARDEN, of
acres, fronting the road between the Liverpool and
Bondi Bay, opposite the residence and grounds of W.
Darker, Esq., and near the property of Mr. James
Dickson.

Terms—One third cash, residue at 7 per cent.
Apply to S. H. PEARCE, Esq., Randwick.

ETTERSBAK, EGGLESTONE, and CO. have for
SALE, in New South Wales:
4150 Scotch moiden ewes, of the Murramidgee
3100 4, 6, and 8 tooth ditto ditto, ditto
12,000 6 and 8 tooth wethers, on the Edwards
2000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto ditto
6000 full-mouthed ditto, ditto
6000 6 and 8 tooth wethers, half fat, ditto
8000 maiden ewes, ditto ditto
8000 ewes, mixed ages, of the Billabong
5000 young ewes, ditto ditto
3000 wethers, ditto ditto
2000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto
1800 full-mouthed ewes, half fat, on the Lochlan
8000 ewes, ditto, in good condition, ditto
6000 ewes, and 2000 calves, with 80 per cent of lambs
on the Yanco
5000 2, 4, 6, and 8 tooth, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
4000 maiden ewes, of the Billabong
3000 ewes, mixed ages, on the Wangemalla
3000 ewes, 4 and 5 years old, none broken, on the Severn
2000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto ditto
9000 ewes, 2, 4, and 6 tooth, ditto ditto
1000 wethers, half Leicester, ditto ditto
1000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto ditto
1200 ditto, carefully selected by Mr. Shaw), on the
Edwards
100 ditto, on the Billabong
700 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto ditto
2140 2 and 4 tooth ewes, on the Moulemine
4700 full-mouth ditto, ditto ditto
6000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto ditto
6400 mixed hoggets, ditto ditto

STORE CATTLE.
200 first class breeding cows, on the Wakool
2000 well bred cattle, of the Billabong New England
100 bullocks, over 3 years old, Wagga Wagga
50 cows speyed, Wagga Wagga
6000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, ditto
250 bullocks, now travelling near Demulquin
400 cows, ditto ditto
2000 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, by imported bulls, Wagga Wagga
8 pure short-horn bulls, 2 years old, ditto
700 bullocks, Gywydr District
300 cows speyed, ditto

IN GREENSLAND.
1000 mixed sows, well-bred, near Dalby
2500 ditto ditto, ditto, near Rockhampton
2500 2, 4 and 6 tooth wethers, near Port Curtis
1500 ditto ditto, ditto, near Burnett
6000 a first-class breeding herd, near Rockhampton.

STATIONS.
Mulrumbula Block, containing the Darling District, of
miles north of Balranald, containing about 1
square miles of first-class sheep country.
Under the Run in the Mossaro District, will carry 12,000
sheep.
Also, a large Run on the Langlo, Queensland, will
carry 100,000 head of cattle.

For further particulars apply to
ETTERSBAK, EGGLESTONE, and CO.,
181, Pitt-street, Sydney; or at
Melbourne, Ballarat, Southport, Deception, and Wag-
Wagga.

MR. M. MOIOLY is favoured with instructions from **Mr. J. M. Bridge**, retiring from the business, to sell by auction, on **FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock sharp**, the following:—
Gas-fittings
 Shop fittings and furniture
 Household turn turn
 Rocks, engravings
 Patent washers, and mangling machine
 And sundries.
 All without the slightest reserve.
 Terms, cash.
 Time—11 o'clock prompt.
 On **FRIDAY, September 25th**, at 11 o'clock
To Parties Furnishing, and others.
 For **Unreserved Sale by Auction**, The Furniture of a 10-roomed House, consisting of—
 Hair-seated Chairs and Couches
 Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
 Pianoforte, in Walnut
 Glass, China, and Electroplate
 And a variety of Sundries.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions to sell, on **FRIDAY, September 25th**, at 11 o'clock, No. 11, Jamison-street,
 Household furniture and effects.
 On **SATURDAY, 26th September**, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
 Removed from Fiddington for convenience of
 Consisting of—
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c.
 To Gentlemen Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on **FRIDAY, September 25th**, at 11 o'clock, A superior lot of household furniture.
 Terms, cash.
 Preliminary Notice.
 On **TUESDAY, 29th September**, at 11 o'clock, At Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point.
 The Residence of **Dr. Alston, R.A.**
 Highly Important Sale by Auction, of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.
 Brilliant-toned Walnut-wood Cottage Pianoforte
 Collard and Collard
 Harmonium, by Alexandre
 Glass, China, Electroplate
 And the usual requisites in a first-class house
 London-built Beruchos, to open or shut as may be required.
 To Gentlemen Furnishing, Apartment Buyers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions from **Alston, R.A.**, to sell by auction, at his residence, Lodge, Miller's Point, on **TUESDAY, 29th September**, at 11 o'clock.
 The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
 Terms, cash.
 Preliminary Notice.
 At the Residence of **Captain P. Purcell, R. A.**, Dr. Battery, on an Early Day.
 Highly Important Sale by Auction, of Elegant Walnut-wood Drawing-room Furniture
 Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Furniture
 Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood, only twelve months use; cost £250 glassware
 Ornaments
 Vases
 Lustres
 Pier Glasses
 Carpets
 Kitchens Sundries
 2 Milk Cans
 Poultry, and Sundries.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions from **Purcell, R.A.**, to sell by auction, at his residence, Battery, on an early day.
 The above.
 Terms, cash.
FRIDAY, September 25th, 1868.
 15 Cases.
 Elegant Pier Glasses
 Dito Toilet and Cheval Glasses.
 Finest Shipment of Crystal by Auction, from known Manufacturers, Messrs. S. Jacobs and
 Also,
 4 Handpainted Horsehair,
 Just landed ex Cingala.
 To Furniture and Upholstery Warehousemen, Carpenters, Painters, Furnishers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instruction to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 60, street, on **FRIDAY next, September 25th, 1868**, at 10 o'clock precisely,
 50 cases elegant pier and toilet glasses
 Gilt chiquee glasses
 Dito ditto ditto, 15 x 4
 Dito ditto ditto, 10 x 3
 Dito ditto ditto, 40 x 30
 Dito ditto ditto, 30 x 24
 Fancy toilet glasses, marble slabs
 Fancy toilet and cheval glasses, of superior quality
 24 x 18 box and moulded toilet glasses, arch top
 24 x 18 box and moulded toilet glasses, arch top
 22 x 16, 20 x 18, 18 x 14 ditto
 Circular toilet glasses, marble bottoms, 14 x 14, 18 x 18
 Oval toilet glasses, carved pillars, marble tops
 22 x 16, 20 x 18, 16 x 14, &c.
 Also,
 4 hogheads superior horsehair.
 Terms at sale.
FRIDAY, September 25th, 1868.
 360 Iron Kags Nails.
 To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Auction Rooms, on **FRIDAY, September 25th**, at half past 11 o'clock precisely,
 360 Iron kags nails, viz.:—
 28 kegs 2-inch patent flat nails, sharp point
 50 ditto 2½-inch ditto, ditto
 70 ditto 2½-inch ditto, ditto
 50 ditto 3-inch ditto, ditto
 20 ditto 3½-inch ditto, flat points
 60 ditto 4-inch ditto, ditto
 25 ditto 5-inch ditto, ditto
 25 ditto 6-inch ditto, ditto.
 Terms at sale.
FRIDAY, September 25th, 1868.
 Floorcloth, Floorcloth.
 12 o'clock.
 To Furnishing Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.
 13 Cases Bordered Floorcloth, for Passages, &c.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instruction to sell, at the above place, on **FRIDAY next, September 25th, 1868**, at 11 o'clock precisely,
 13 cases oilcloth.
 The above shipment,
 Positive sale, without the slightest reserve.
 Terms at sale.
FRIDAY, September 25, 1868.
 6 Cases American Shoe Pegs.
 To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Ironmongers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Auction Rooms, on **FRIDAY, September 25th, 1868**, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
 6 Cases American shoe pegs.
 Terms at sale.
FRIDAY, September 26, 1868.
 American Chairs
 American Chairs.
 Balance of Shipment ex Apodhai.
 By order Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
 To Furniture Warehousemen and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Auction Rooms, on **FRIDAY, September 25th, 1868**, at 10 o'clock precisely,
 10 cases Union oak dining
 10 ditto Lincoln ditto
 10 ditto Florence ditto
 10 ditto oak rocking.

F. E. RISHWORTH will sell at auction, on the Ground (corner of Eaton streets), THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LOT 1.

Brick cottage, containing four rooms & all fittings No. 68, section III, having 13 feet to Eaton-street & a dip-along along Denison-street to a corner allotment.

LOT 2.

Stone and brick cottage, containing six rooms, allotment No. 64, section III, of 19 feet to Denison-street & 10 feet to a reserved lane.

Terms at sale.

**SUBURBAN PROPERTY
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE**

The MITRE TAVERN and 46 Acres WOLLI CREEK, ILLAWARRA, five miles beyond the public bridge over the property of the late P. A. Turner or more lots.

The REMAINING SMALL FARMS GARDENS, TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER Dam.

FIVE DOCK, 17 Acres 3 Rods 30 perches ROAD, and fronting FIVE DOCK The Estate of William Wright, Esq., bank.

Titles Unquestionable. Full particulars obtained on application to Messrs. H. CON, Solicitors, Margaret-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH received instructions from the Auction Company to sell by public tender, at their street, on MONDAY, 28th September, at KINGSBORO, ILLAWARRA:

All that block of land, situate between Allotments 2 roads 27 perches, at the ILLAWARRA ROAD, and a WOLLI CREEK, together with thereon known as the "Mitre Tavern," which will appear in a future advertisement.

12 acres 3 rods, divided by a road from having a large frontage to WOLLI CREEK.

TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER

The remaining unsold portion of the Wollie Creek, the Illawarra Road, 8 and Bonar streets.

In lots of 1 acre to 10 acres each.

FIVE DOCK.

17 acres 3 rods 30 perches of land, lot having an extensive frontage to Five Dock, east side, adjoining the property of William Wright, Esq., and near Mr. Perry.

Special attention is directed to properties, as they must positively be sold date, to close business.

Plans at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE

By order of the Trustees of the Assigned Robert Fitzgerald.

KISSING POINT.

SMALL FARM of 24 ACRES, part of 60 acres, adjoining the Field of Mars formerly belonging to Mr. Stephen R.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH received instructions to sell by public the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th 11 o'clock.

All that parcel of land, containing 24 abouts, situate at Kissing Point, Hunter's Hill, and farming portion acre grant, bounded on the east by Mt Reserve, being a line bearing 50 fathoms; on the south by a line 11 on the west by one 20 chains 50 ft north by the Common Reserve 11 point of commencement.

This is a well-known good piece of by cultivated produce, and having the of adjoining a large grazing common. It highest bidder.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

DESIRABLE CITY INVESTMENT

ELIZABETH-STREET, HYDE COMMODIOUS CITY RESIDENCE ELIZABETH-STREET, occupying at present occupied by the proprietor FULLERTON.

TITLE.—TORREN'S ACT

TERMS—A large proportion of the purchase remain secured on the property at a low price.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH received instructions to sell by public at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th 11 o'clock.

All that valuable piece of land with FRONTAGE TO ELIZABETH STREET PARK, with a depth of 100 which is that COMMODOUS FURNITURE, NO 283, ELIZABETH-STREET, of brick, an massive stone foundation hall, 20 rooms, bath, billiard room, store-room, large yard, &c., at the rate of 100.

As a first-class city investment this property is worthy of attention. It is absolute sale in consequence of the falling prices are very extensive, and are admirably adapted for a select private hotel family city mansion.

The position is well-known to be seen Sydney, having a very large frontage opposite grounds of Hyde Park.

BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA

Sale by Auction of Wharfage

J. Y. MILLS is instructed by to sell by auction, at Dunn's, on MONDAY next, the 28th of September, premises.

The wharfage dues and rates for a period to be collected as per schedule affixed a copy of which may be obtained at the Council Clerk's Office, and information as may be required prior to terms.

Terms at sale.

SUMMER VALE ESTATE

This valuable Property, situated within Ryde, comprising 144 Acres of very subdivided into Allotments, and situated for famed oranges of Messrs. T. others.

JAMES DEVLIN, Junr., has instructions from the Trustee of the public auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY of October,

The above estate.

For further particulars apply Victoria

SATURDAY, October 3rd

By order of the Mortgagee

The following valuations, belong to R. S. Werry.

QUEEN-STREET.

An extensive 3-story Brick Building, and Hotel, and directly opposite the Public occupied by Dr. Goertz as a wholesale general warehouse. This is one of the central business premises in Brisbane addition to the very large and extensive cellarage, to the extent of 10 and very lofty.

ADELAIDE-STREET.

A Six-roomed Wood House, with detached property is situate at the rear of the making a complete block through Adelaide-street.

EDWARD-STREET.

3 Government Allotments, being Lots 8, 9, 25, and directly opposite the Normal corner allotment, having 66 feet frontage, and 132 feet to Adelaide-street, erected a small House and Rheda, called Lot 10. On this lot is erected a 2-story house, having a frontage to Edward-street, and to Adelaide-street of 132 feet.

Titles guaranteed.
Terms, liberal.

ARTHUR MARTIN has received from the Mortgagee really valuable properties by auction, on

and kitchen, &c.,
ing a frontage of
th of 33 feet 6
reserved lots—

up, three rooms,
having a frontage
path of 53 feet 6

ES.
AGES.
of Lot 4 at
ROAD, about 1
IDING, formerly
mpson, Map. in
and MARKET
IVEN, near the
rocks, LYONS'
BAY, adjoining
and near HA—

of which may be
BRADLEY and
CH have re-
australian Trust
e Rooms, Pitt-
11 o'clock,
ROAD.
measurement 33
junction of the
road leading to
three premises
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and the above, and
CREEK.
R. .
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is on the above

VE.
Estate of Mr.
of Connor's 140
a Common, and
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CH have re-
public auction, at
h September, at
acres, or there-
in the parish of
of Connor's 140
part of the Com-
north 20 chains
chains 73 links ;
chains ; and on the
chains 73 links to
land, surrounded
great advantage
will be sold to the
.
MENT.
S PARK.
CE, No. 233,
50 feet frontage,
or, the Rev. Dr.
UT.
chase money can
rate of interest.
CH have re-
public auction,
28th September,
aving 50 FEET
TH-STREET,
out 70 feet, and
TH-RESI-
STREET, built
rooms, containing
also kitchen and
near.
favourably situ-
in the market for
g health of the
of the city. The
ably adapted for
iel, or for a large
round to none in
itate the improved

ITA.
Dues.
the Mayor to
australian Arms,
r, at 12 o'clock
of three months,
nd to the by-laws,
on application to
the sale.

E.
a few miles of
excellent Land,
ated between the
rry, Devlin, and
received im-
E. to sell by
RDAY, the 10th
a Chambers.
d.
s.
onging to Mr.
joining the Royal
nity offices, lately
and wine, spirit, and
he most extensive
house, having in
shop, most
over 170 feet long,
ed kitchen. This
former property,
in Queen-street to
and 10 of section
schools. Lot 8 to
advertisings to Edward
s, on which are
empted by Mr. W.
a small Office.
ommod House, at
These three lots
Edward-street: of
2 feet.

received instruct-
sell the above
the City Auction

